

THE HEADLIGHT.  
—BY THE  
SOUTHWESTERN PUBLISHING CO.  
EDMUND G. ROSS, Editor  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1890.

The president will do a wise act if he approves a chief justice for New Mexico who is not known within the borders of the territory. [Editor.]

Wait now! Has the "Home Rule" business played out under a Republican administration?

The little flurry of snow that visited New Mexico on Saturday last was a blizzard of large dimensions in the north. In Dakota were heavy snows, the wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and the mercury sunk to 33 below zero.

A vigorous kick from the Republican press of New Mexico is going up against the appointment of Judge Wilson as chief justice of the Territory. The Democratic press isn't saying much, as it is "none of their funeral."

Another Cronin murder trial, or the next to it, is on the tapis in Chicago. A new indictment for conspiracy to bribe Cronin jurors has been returned by the grand jury against John E. Graham, A. L. Hawks, Fred W. Smith, Mark Salomon, Jeremiah O'Donnell, Thos. Cavenaugh and Jos. Honan.

A successful appliance has been invented which substitutes electricity for sand to increase the traction power of locomotive drivers on a wet track. It is claimed to be far superior to sand, and enables the locomotive to draw a much heavier train, without regard to the condition of the track, than is at present possible.

The New York sentence of execution by electricity has been sustained by the courts, the decision being that it is not a cruel or unusual punishment, and therefore not unconstitutional. Its successful institution will effectually relegate to the customs of the dark ages, that most brutal of all methods of official killing—the gallows.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad has now in use 23,000 cars, and still it is unable to meet the demand which has been made upon its resources. Its traffic has been enormously increased by the abundant crops in Kansas, and the movement to market of the wheat and corn produced in that state this year has taxed to the remotest limit the carrying facilities of the road.

"One banker in Boston" says the Philadelphia Press, "now has 3,000 cars last week representing \$1,000,000 worth of grain, ready to ship to their relatives in Europe as Christmas gifts. We don't hear of the workmen in the free trade nations of Europe sending any such little tokens of prosperity to their kind men in this tariff-tilled country. Odd, isn't it?" [Editor.]

Not so very odd, either. There are a great many American workingmen in the United States unable to buy Christmas gifts for their children by reason of the importation of "foreign pauper labor" for their places by the New England "protection to American labor" manufacturing magnates.

So far, Corporal Tanner is the only one of the Republican regulars, who has been dismissed from the Pension Bureau for regarding back pensions into their own pockets. Three Democratic re-enters have been dismissed and twenty-three Republican re-enters are still retained, though several have been asked to resign and refused to do so, some months ago, and Noble does not dare to dismiss them. The G. A. R. and the G. A. R. pension sharks at Washington stand behind them, condone their robbery of the treasury and command the secretary to retain the robbers in the public employ. It is this justus that controls the present administration.

Mexico is getting even, as at least, every American drummer who lavishes the sacred soil of that republic by the pursuit of his business, of selling goods has to pay a tax of \$300 for each trip. Mexico has a good many long strides to make yet before she gets fully in line with modern progress. American drummers are mischievous and it is right to impose an almost prohibitive tax upon them. [Opie.]

Really, Bro. Opie, what reason have we for complaint? hasn't this administration very forcibly informed Mexico that we do not want her trade, by laying a prohibitive tariff on one of their principal articles of export? Draining for trade is one of our principal industries. Why has not Mexico the right to respond in a prohibitive tariff theron? American people have no right to complain of other nations for trying to shut out American trade by high tariff.

THE DAKOTERS.

We publish herewith the committees of the Senate and House of Representatives, complete, on Private Land Claims, Territories, and Education. These are the committees which have charge of three several subjects in which New Mexico is largely interested, and in relation to one or more of which probably numbers of our readers will have occasion to correspond with the members during this session of Congress. It is especially for the convenience of such that we have compiled and published these lists.

Communications relating to the proposed constitution and statehood will of course properly go to members of the committee on Territories—to legislation for the settlement of Land Grants, to those of the committee on Private Land Claims, and to public schools, to those of the committee on Education.

SENATE.

On Private Land Claims:  
M. W. Bassett, of North Carolina.  
A. H. Colquitt, of Georgia.  
Samuel P. Taylor, of Florida.  
Geo. F. Edmunds, of Vermont.  
W. M. Stewart, of Nevada.  
John J. Ingalls, of Kansas.  
E. A. Widener, of Colorado.  
On Territories:  
O. H. Platt, of Connecticut.  
S. M. Collier, of Illinois.  
C. F. Manderson, of Nebraska.  
W. M. Stewart, of Nevada.  
C. K. Davis, of Minnesota.  
O. C. Tracy, of North Dakota.  
B. C. Butler, of South Carolina.  
D. B. Payne, of Ohio.  
J. K. Jones, of Arkansas.  
J. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.  
On Education and Labor:  
H. W. Blair, of New Hampshire.  
J. F. Wilson, of Iowa.  
Leland Stanford, of California.  
W. M. Stewart, of Nevada.  
W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota.  
J. Z. George, of Mississippi.  
H. B. Payne, of Ohio.  
J. S. Barbour, of Virginia.  
HOUSES.

On Territories:  
J. S. Stern, of Iowa.  
G. W. Steele, of New York.  
G. W. E. Dodge, of Nebraska.  
H. L. Moore, of Ohio.  
J. W. Iliff, of Pennsylvania.  
H. W. Perkins, of Kansas.  
A. Nutt, of New Hampshire.  
G. W. Smith, of Illinois.  
W. M. Springer, of Illinois.  
Geo. T. Barnes, of Georgia.  
C. B. Kilgore, of Texas.  
C. H. Minot, of Illinois.  
J. E. Smith, of Tennessee.  
F. T. Dubois, of Idaho.

On Private Land Claims:  
L. H. Caswell, of Wisconsin.  
G. C. Dorey, of Nebraska.  
C. P. Wickham, of Ohio.  
H. G. Green, of Iowa.  
H. E. Finsen, of Kansas.  
F. Lansing, of New York.  
H. G. Everett, of North Carolina.  
Wm. Mutchler, of Pennsylvania.  
J. D. Alderman, of West Virginia.  
A. B. Montgomery, of Kentucky.  
T. A. Pierce, of Tennessee.  
D. B. Brunner, of Pennsylvania.  
A. A. Smith, of Arizona.

On Education:

J. D. Johnson, of Michigan.

J. D. Tracy, of Ohio.

H. C. McCormick, of Pennsylvania.

L. E. McComas, of Maryland.

W. W. Grant, of Vermont.

J. H. Sweeney, of Iowa.

G. L. Lewis, of Nebraska.

H. P. Cheatham, of North Carolina.

A. D. Chandler, of Georgia.

A. G. Garth, of Kentucky.

J. E. Childs, of Alabama.

J. H. Pennington, of Delaware.

J. A. Gieseckheimer, of New Jersey.

AN INTERESTING LETTER.

The following letter by Col. W. P. McClure, late Pueblo Indian agent, to the Las Vegas Optic, was written on the evening prior to his death, and is probably the last letter he ever wrote. It is the utterance of a true and honest man, and will be read with more than usual interest. Col. McClure and the editor of the HEADLIGHT were old time soldier comrades and friends. Had he lived his influence for the reformation of affairs in New Mexico would have been active and effective. He says to the Optic:

A friend has written me that you will stand by me in the event of the combine making my charges against me in the U. S. senate, when my name comes up for confirmation. You know what I refer to, I presume. My appointment was made against the wishes of the Catron-Hayneson-Fountain outfit, and they will probably take advantage of whatever idle talk that may be started, come to my rescue. My application is a bolt of thunder that has caused a shock to the political party in this Territory to split them in two. They would strangle the infants of the good people to have schools and in order to shield themselves against the just criticisms of the people and the press, they enact a libel law. There is probably a day not distant when New Mexico may be washed clean from the corrupt influence of designing men. We have good men in this Territory who are standing aloof waiting to baffle the lies, and when that day comes it will be too late.

The beef eaters of England are demanding the removal of English restrictions upon the importation of American cattle. They say England is understocked, that the supply is insufficient, and that they are paying too much for beef. A good steer in England costs about eighty dollars, whereas American steers can be landed there for about fifty. Should this movement succeed it will materially brighten up the cattle business of the west.

Ex-Postmaster-General Hatton's Washington Post argues that the District of Columbia should have an institution "intermediate between the jail and the work house for those who by adverse conditions or influences are drifting in a criminal direction." If Mr. Hatton will examine the list of appointments we will find that the vacancy he imagines as existing for an institution of this kind is already filled by the Harriason administration. [Republican.]

A GREY HORSE OF ANOTHER COLOR.

The people of Vermont, the state of Edmunds and Morell are expertly looking over the water for European immigrants to take the place of the farmers that have abandoned their worn out fields to come west.

Vermont is a hopelessly Republican state, made and held so large-

ly by the "southern-outrage-on-the-negro" racket that has been for many years prosperously worked by her Republican rotten-borough citizens.

A strong migratory movement has for many months been going on among the southern negroes, yet it does not seem to occur to these simple Vermonters that they could at once put a stop to the southern outrages on the negroes, and settle their abandoned farms, by inviting these negroes—practical and successful farmers—to come and take them.

It of course would not suit the class of statesmen mentioned, for they would be deprived of their only available political issue, but it would demonstrate their sincerity in the pretense of sympathy for their much abused brother and political co-worker, and at the same time be an acknowledgment of the debt of gratitude they owe him for permitting himself to become and remain an issue upon which to keep their party in power. Being American citizens, they are certainly entitled to preference over the "foreign pauper labor" of Europe.

But that would be a grey horse of another color. The negro would be of no political value to the party in Vermont. He is very useful to it where he is.

A BENEFICENT ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

There is one proposition in the proposed constitution of the proposed state of New Mexico, that stands out conspicuous and resplendent among all the provisions of that instrument—one which must force the admiration of the beholder, for its originality, for its broad and sweeping beneficence, and for its kindly and paternal considerateness of its implied impotence of the people of New Mexico to take care of themselves. That incomparable proposition is in the Bill of Rights—See 26—that "the natural right of the people to one day of rest in every seven is hereby acknowledged."

It was exceedingly kind and considerate in the Convention to "acknowledge" this natural right, for in the absence of such a declaration there is no knowing what might have happened. That matter is now settled. Every man who wants to, can now rest one day in seven. Yet, if the Constitution had "acknowledged" his right to rest two days in seven if he wanted to, it might have been better. But that is not "acknowledged," and so we will have to plod on, working six days out of seven, for the Constitution does not "acknowledge" the right to but one day's rest in the week.

And while the convention was about it, wouldn't it have been better to have "acknowledged" the right of the people to eat three meals a day if they wanted to and could get them—or to keep an extra dress suit for the day of rest—or to go to church once a week—for these things not having been "acknowledged" by the convention as natural rights, there may be some question of their being natural rights, and people may run the risk of putting themselves beyond the pale of the Constitution by indulgence in such practices.

The convention stopped too soon. It should have been more explicit.

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